

ASQUITH LUCK

Continuance Improbable—Labor and Home Rule.

London, September 16. Mr. Asquith's good fortune has been as conspicuous as his genius for leadership. The supremacy of the Commons in legislation could not have been secured by statute without his concentration of purpose, lucidity of mind and sobriety of judgment. These concessions cannot be refused; and yet it is not to be denied that he has been highly favored by circumstances in his successful struggle over the Parliament bill. The guarantees would have been withheld if the King had not been influenced by his father's example and decision; the bill would have been defeated in the upper house if thirty or more Unionist peers had not been frightened by the threat of new creations, and the government would have been overwhelmed with ridicule if it had been compelled to manufacture puppets by the hundreds. The Prime Minister has gone straight for every fence and sought his fox by the boldest riding, but he has had extraordinary luck all the way.

Will the Asquith run of luck continue during the next eighteen months? That is a question which clubmen are asking after their return to their easy chairs in smoking rooms after their holidays. There has been no sign of the Prime Minister's unpopularity since he reached the zenith of his fortunes in the passage of the Parliament bill without the creation of peers. Sir Edward Grey has imparted increased vitality to the alliance with France—for that is what the entente has virtually become—and France with England behind her has stood out firmly against German intervention in Morocco. If vigorous diplomacy conducted without meddlesome aggressiveness has been helpful to the Liberal government, so has efficiency in the management of the fleet. In the present crisis a powerful fleet in readiness for immediate action has been necessary, and the nation has known where it was and that it was absolutely trustworthy as a defensive resource. The action of the Ministry during the labor strikes was also highly commendable. There was no lack of strength in the suppression of lawlessness, and there was dexterity in the arrangement of an armistice for a few weeks.

Certainly the government has not lost ground since the settlement of the veto question. It has taken a strong line in foreign and in labor affairs, and good fortune has continued to favor it. The Prime Minister's instinct for leadership is unerring, and his colleagues in the Cabinet are able and fearless men, who conduct their departments with administrative skill and work together without distrust or jealousy. There has been no British Cabinet equal to it in working power since the great reform administration headed by Gladstone, in 1868. If it fails to take advantage of the Parliament bill and to secure the passage of an equal number of reform measures it will not be because the Prime Minister is a timorous and vacillating leader and is surrounded by feeble, inefficient associates. It will be because the Radical luck has turned and the problems to be undertaken have not been thoroughly thought out.

Already there are indications that the coalition, which has cohered tenaciously since the general election, is weakening. The Labor members were set aside by the strike leaders, who had devised a new method of conducting labor revolts, and discredited as rusty politicians out of touch with the progressive forces of trade unionism. Naturally, they have become zealous advocates of federation strikes and combinations with transport workers, and their voices are likely to be raised against the Railway Commission's report in October, and also against the government. If there be a renewal of labor complications. In their eagerness to prove that they are fully abreast with trade unionism they may obstruct the insurance bill with impracticable amendments, challenge the employment of military forces in the suppression of strikes, insist upon legislative relief from recent decisions of the courts and demand extreme measures in return for continued support of the Radical government. The relations of ministers with this unmanly group may easily become critical.

Even more dangerous is the Home Rule question, which the government is under obligations to take up next year. Already the Union Defence League is organizing a campaign against it and preparing to revive religious bigotry in Protestant Ireland and popular prejudices in Lancashire, Wales and Scotland. Moreover, a strong delegation of combative Radicals from the Eighty Club is visiting Ireland in order to obtain precise information respecting the land, finance and other administrative questions and to rekindle ardor for Parnellism and Gladstonianism. In the course of a few weeks the Home Rule question will again be brought before the country, with the Irish party itself divided by faction feuds, with religious bitterness as frenzied as ever and with the financial difficulties multiplied. It will be the Prime Minister's thankless task to satisfy Redmondites and O'Briennes when they are not in agreement on any definite scheme of Home Rule, and at the same time to reconcile Scottish, Welsh and Lancashire Liberals to the heavy cost of a separate administrative system. What a sunburst of Asquith luck there must be if a measure so complex and exasperating can be carried to a successful issue!

Unionists probably exaggerate the difficulties when they assert that Great Britain will be forced to find £10,000,000 at the outset and to pay an annual subsidy of £5,000,000 for the privilege of financing Irish Home Rule. Yet it is wellnigh certain that any scheme which Mr. Redmond can be prepared to accept, with or without Mr. O'Brien's consent, will come high for British taxpayers. These tolls will have to be paid after £5,000,000 has been advanced from the Imperial treasury to enable tenants to purchase their holdings, and more than as much again will be required for the completion of land purchase. A strong plea can be made for financial relief on the ground that Ireland has been grossly overtaxed in the past, but another Gladstone will be needed to convince the thinking and working north that justice demands sacrifices so costly at the risk of the revival of civil and religious warfare in Ulster. If the Prime Minister succeeds in so hazardous an undertaking his good fortune will create a new tradition in British politics.

L. N. F.

WANTS TO ABANDON SUIT

Gambier May Replace Annulment Action with One for Divorce.

Edward V. Gambier, cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, whose wife, Mrs. Edith Russell Gambier, brought suit for separation against him without success, has asked Justice Pendleton for permission to discontinue the action which he brought against his wife for the annulment of their marriage. In the application it was the suggestion that Gambier would begin a suit for divorce, his lawyer saying his client had been "advised of sufficient evidence" on which to obtain a decree. Former Justice Van Wyck, counsel for Mrs. Gambier, said the statement was another "gratuitous insult" to Mrs. Gambier, and asked that it be stricken from the record.

Counsel also asked that the application to discontinue the suit be denied. Justice Pendleton, before whom Mrs. Gambier's suit for a separation was tried, reserved decision on the motion, although he said that he could not see how a suit that he wanted to abandon.

In the long trial for a separation both husband and wife told of the coldness which each displayed toward the other. Several detectives testified about nocturnal automobile excursions which Mrs. Gambier took after she left her husband, about five months after their marriage. On these trips, it was testified, Mrs. Gambier's companion was Harvey C. Sicker, president of the Atlantic Fertilizer and Oil Company. It was further testified that Sicker was a frequent caller at the hotels where Mrs. Gambier lived at different times, and that she visited him at his home.

ARGENTINA SETS EXAMPLE

Ratifies Arbitration Treaty at Which U. S. Senate Balks.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Argentina has actually preceded United States in recognition of the principle of unlimited arbitration, for which President Taft has been striving and which is now pending before the United States Senate in the arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain.

The State Department has been advised that when the Argentine Senate ratified the new arbitration treaty with Great Britain it struck out the clause common to the old treaties, excepting questions of vital interest and honor from arbitration. So the treaty as ratified conforms in effect to that signed by the United States and Great Britain, but so far unapproved by the Senate.

DENIES WIFE'S CHARGES

Vice-President of Lehigh Valley Files Answer to Actions.

John A. Middleton, vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and officer and director in a dozen other corporations, filed his answer yesterday to the actions brought against him by his wife, Mrs. Lily Middleton, for a separation and for the setting aside of a separation agreement which Mrs. Middleton says was obtained by fraud and duress.

Mr. Middleton makes practically a general denial of the allegations of his wife. He denied that he treated her cruelly or that he failed to provide properly for her and their three children.

The defendant also denies the charge of his wife that he caused her to be confined in an asylum and that when she got out, after threatening to expose her husband, he refused to admit her to his home at Larchmont. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton were married in 1886.

WINTHROP AMES WEDS ABROAD.

London, Sept. 29.—Friends of Winthrop Ames, formerly managing director of The New Theatre in New York, to-day received announcements of his marriage in London yesterday to Miss Lucy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Fuller.

"AUNT DELIA" 87 TO-DAY.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29.—Miss Delia C. Terrey, of Millbury, aunt of the President of the United States, familiarly known, will observe her eighty-seventh birthday to-morrow (Saturday), by making the trip to Watertown, Mass., where she will be the guest of Horace Taff, another nephew, and brother of the President.

BARONET KILLED IN AUTO SMASH.

Vernon, B. C., Sept. 29.—Sir Edmund Beauchamp Lacombe, fifth baronet of the name, was killed last night by the overturning of his automobile on a hillside on the Kelowna Road, about two miles from here. He was thirty three years old.

EARLY FALLS OF SNOW.

Hanover, N. H., Sept. 29.—The first snowfall here in September in fifteen years was recorded to-day. Snow fell intermittently for three hours.

GLOVERS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The lower Adirondacks were covered with a light fall of snow early this morning, the earliest in many years. The snow was not sufficient to aid the thousands of hunters in the woods in tracking deer.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$250 a year.

HAINS MAY GO FREE TO-DAY

Gov. Dix Will Pardon Man Sent to Sing Sing for Annie Murder.

Albany, Sept. 29.—"I feel convinced after reading the additional affidavits that have been submitted to me that Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., is entitled to executive clemency," said Governor Dix to-day, in commenting on the application made to him for the pardon of the slayer of William E. Annis at the Bayside, Long Island, Yacht Club float in August, 1908. The Governor said he expected to grant the pardon this week.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The doors of the United States army are closed against Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., no matter what action Governor Dix may take upon his application for a pardon. The President accepted Hains' resignation, to take effect January 28 last, and it is said at the War Department that only an act of Congress could restore him to the army roll.

Peter C. Hains, Jr., who killed William E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht Club, Long Island, in 1908, will in all probability walk out of the prison at Sing Sing to-day, a free man. A telegram was received yesterday by Warden Kennedy from Colonel Asa Bird Gardner that Governor Dix had granted the petition for Captain Hains' pardon, but there was no official communication regarding the matter from the Governor.

Edward Wise, another prisoner, who has been confined in Sing Sing since July, 1908, was set free yesterday. Wise was convicted of killing Thomas Beasley in 1899, at Eighth avenue and West 28th street. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted by Governor Roosevelt to life imprisonment.

CAN'T RECOGNIZE "KIMMEL"

Woman and Daughter, After 3-Hour Interview, Leave Niles.

Niles, Mich., Sept. 29.—Three hours of conference and cross-questioning to-day indulged in by the man who says he is George A. Kimmel, Mrs. Estella Kimmel, mother of the real Kimmel and her daughter, Mrs. Edna Bonseth, resulted in the utter failure of the "man of mystery" to convince either woman that he is her son or brother. Both women, believing that they cannot be convinced that the man is Kimmel, left here late to-day for Chicago. They appear confident that the real George A. Kimmel is dead.

At to-day's conference incidents which the women said Kimmel would remember could not be recalled by the "man of mystery." Happenings which he said Mrs. Kimmel, at least, should never occurred in the early life of her son, so far as she knew, said Mrs. Kimmel.

The only exciting incident of the conference was the denunciation by "Kimmel" of Charles A. Johnson, a Niles banker and uncle of George A. Kimmel. Johnson was charged with having concocted a plot to foil the efforts of the mysterious claimant to prove his statements.

On returning from Europe to-day I learn that the majority members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have submitted a memorandum to your honorable body in opposition to the passage of the pending charter of the grain commission proposed to rule home. It is not wanted by the people of the city, is ill considered, is not publicly understood, because of repeated changes and is hostile to democratic government.

The Senators to whom it was sent were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Howard R. Bayne, Dennis V. Harte, Thomas C. Harden and John G. Sage. Mr. Mitchel then departed from his office with the avowed purpose of getting his hand legs on again.

Seen later in the day, he told a little about his observations in the European cities.

"The subway conditions on the other side," he remarked, "are different from those in New York, on account of the geography of the cities. For instance, the London and Paris tubes are radiating—a system that is impossible here. There are no express trains. The fares are based on the distance."

"If our plans go through, as laid down by the Board of Estimate, we shall have the most comprehensive system of subways in the world. The only year is that the Mayor may veto them by virtue of this new charter, put together with that particular purpose in view."

N. Y. U. LAW SCHOOL OPENS

Celebration Marks Beginning of Three-Year Course.

For the first time in many years the Law School of New York University enjoyed the luxury of a formal opening yesterday afternoon. Its custom for some time past has been just to open, without saying anything more about it, but yesterday marked the beginning of the three-year course, and the occasion was celebrated by an address from Frederick Hale Cooke, member of the New York bar, and a few words from Chancellor-elect Brown, succeeding Chancellor MacCracken, on the importance of a university holding solidly to the ideal of public service.

President's Vetoes Approved.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That this association protests against such hasty and unconsidered legislation as is proposed in the Underwood

and Pollock bills, wisely vetoed by President Taft. Legislation changing the tariff should only be made after all the facts relating thereto have been presented and considered. The Tariff Board having been authorized to furnish information, we urge that changes should not be made in any school of thought or sectional interests. Our purpose is to secure, so far as possible, all the facts needed for the logical application of whatever principle of tariff taxation the public may decide to adopt and to arrange and tabulate these facts so as to make them easily available to those to whom the determination of tariff legislation has been intrusted by the Constitution and the will of the people."

Practical Considerations in Cotton Mill Illumination

was discussed by J. M. Smith, of Cleveland. Other speakers were Edwin H. Marble, of Worcester, Mass.; M. Robertson, of Lakewood, R. I.; Professor Sawden, of Cornell University, and Walter S. Newhouse, of New York, who gave his views as an attorney on "The Enforcement of Contracts of Sale."

OBITUARY.

COLONEL NOAH A. PLUMPTON.

Boston, Sept. 29.—A figure prominent in the political campaigns of General Benjamin F. Butler in this state passed away to-day in the death of Colonel Noah A. Plumbton at his home, at Wellesley Hills. Colonel Plumbton was one of the best known insurance men in the city. He managed the Butler campaigns of 1882 and 1888. In 1884 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, serving in that capacity for one year. He was seventy years old.

WILLIAM HABERLE.

Syracuse, Sept. 29.—William Haberle, a wealthy brewer, was found dead in bed at his home this morning. Acute indigestion caused death. Mr. Haberle was forty-six years old.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN SCHRYVER, a pension agent in Brooklyn, who was knocked down by a car last Thursday at Broadway and Marcy avenue, Williamsburg, died yesterday at his home, No. 75 Rodney street. Mr. Schryver was sixty-eight years old and was a Civil War veteran. For more than forty years he was superintendent of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

BYRON ALDEN BROOKS, an inventor of processes used in manufacturing type-writers, died from heart disease on Thursday night at his home, No. 34 McDonough street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-five years old and was a graduate of Wesleyan University. He was a member of the Hardway Club, the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He is survived by his wife and two children.

WILLIAM ROSCOE LYON died suddenly at his home in Morristown, N. J., yesterday. Heart disease was given as the cause of his death. Mr. Lyon was born seventy-seven years ago in New York. He was in business for many years in this city.

MRS. EMELYN AVERIL STOWELL,

wife of William H. H. Stowell, a retired iron manufacturer, died Thursday afternoon in her apartments in the Hotel Stevens, No. 150 West 47th street. Death was caused by a long illness from heart disease. Mrs. Stowell was the daughter of the late General John T. Averill. The family came originally from St. Louis. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at All Angels' Church, in 8th street, Dr. Morgan Ashley officiating. Mrs. Stowell leaves her husband and one son, Professor William A. Stowell, of Amherst College. The body was sent to St. Louis.

KILLED BY A STRAY SHOT

Dudley Causton, Manager for Hamburg, the Pianist, Struck by Bullet.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—Dudley Causton, manager for Mark Hambourg, the pianist, was shot to death at Rimouski, Quebec, last evening. The dead man, with Mr. and Mrs. Hambourg, were passengers on the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Britain and landed to take the train for the East.

The Rev. John Henry Jowett, who left the pulpit of the Carr's Lane Congregational Church of Birmingham, England, last winter to accept the ministry of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in this city, returned from England on the Adriatic, accompanied by his wife and daughter. His mother died while he was in England and was buried at her bedside at the end.

Thomas F. Ryan, who went abroad about three months ago in poor health, returned to the Adriatic looking well and decidedly cheerful. He lost some of his excess weight and declared the loss to be of benefit.

William H. Crane, the actor, came back with three acts of a four-act comedy by Martha Morton. The last act of the play did not suit the writer and she kept it for revision.

William A. Clarke, former Senator from Montana, was also a passenger. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Katherine Clarke Culver.

Edward W. Sheldon, president of the United States Trust Company, hired a special train from London to catch the Adriatic. The railway company refused to accept his check, but he managed to borrow enough to pay his fare.

Others on the Adriatic were Jacob Cantor, former Borough President; Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Britt, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Baker, Mrs. George S. Hastings and Justice Daniel F. Colahan.

MORGAN'S WASHINGTON VISIT

Spends Day with Son-in-Law—Not Dis-

cussing Trust Questions.

Washington, Sept. 29.—J. Pierpont Morgan spent to-day here with his son-in-law, Herbert L. Saterlee, ex-assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Morgan said his visit had no relation to the trust questions before the Department of Justice or any other governmental affairs. He declined to comment on President Taft's Waterloo speech, saying he had not read it.

REGRETS LEAVING D. L. & W.

New Head of Wells-Fargo Express

Company Talks of Change.

B. D. Caldwell, whose election to the presidency of the Wells-Fargo Express Company was announced on Thursday, said yesterday with reference to leaving the management of the Lackawanna Railroad, with which he has been associated for a number of years:

"I am leaving the service of the Lackawanna with the greatest possible regret."

"My relations with my associates have

not only been of the pleasantest char-

acter, but have brought me opportunities

of development and training such as are pos-

sible only where high ideals and high grade

politics of management exist, and where a

regard for the good of the whole is always